

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

FAIRLY ODD TREASURES, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE PARTNERSHIPS AND
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS
IDENTIFIED IN AMENDED SCHEDULE
“A”,

Defendants.

Case No. 25-cv-03697

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

AMENDED COMPLAINT

Fairly Odd Treasures, LLC (“Plaintiff”), by and through its undersigned counsel, hereby files this Complaint for design patent infringement under the Patent Act, copyright infringement under the Copyright Act, false designation of origin under the Lanham Act, violation of the Illinois Deceptive Trade Practices Act, and civil conspiracy against the Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations Identified in Amended Schedule “A” (“Defendants”). In support hereof, Plaintiff, states as follows:

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the claims in this action pursuant to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101, et seq., the Patent Act, 35 U.S.C. § 1, et seq., the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051, et seq., and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1338(a)-(b). This Court has jurisdiction over the claims in this action that arise under the laws of the State of Illinois pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) because the state law claims are so related to the federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy and derive from a common nucleus of operative facts.

2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and this Court may properly exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants, since each Defendant directly targets business activities toward consumers in the United States, including Illinois, through their operation of or assistance in the operation of the fully interactive, commercial internet stores operating under the Defendant domain names and/or the Defendant Internet Stores identified in Amended Schedule A. Specifically, each of the Defendants directly reaches out to do business with Illinois residents by operating or assisting in the operation of one or more commercial, interactive e-commerce stores that sell products featuring Plaintiff's patented design and/or using or bearing infringing versions of Plaintiff's federally registered copyrighted works directly to Illinois consumers. In short, each Defendant is committing tortious acts in Illinois, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused Plaintiff substantial injury in the State of Illinois.

3. Joinder of the Defendants is proper pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 299 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a) as the claims against Defendants arise from the same series of transactions or occurrences relating to offering for sale and selling the same accused products, resulting in a "substantial evidentiary overlap," and share common questions of law and fact. Each Defendant identified in the Amended Schedule A uses the identical phrase "funny wine cup ceramic urinal cup toilet cup strong wine cup strange decoration" in their product titles in connection with the same accused product.

II. INTRODUCTION

4. Plaintiff files this action to combat online infringers who trade upon Plaintiff's reputation and goodwill by (1) using Plaintiff's copyrighted works (U.S. Reg. No. VA0002431436) ("URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works") in connection with the sale and advertising of knockoff products and/or (2) making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or

importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use of unauthorized and unlicensed products that infringe Plaintiff's design patent (U.S. Patent No. D749,364) ("URINAL SHOT GLASSES Design"). See Exhibit 1. Like many other intellectual property right owners, Plaintiff suffers ongoing daily and sustained violation of its intellectual property rights at the hands of infringers, such as Defendants herein. Defendants have created internet stores ("Defendant Internet Stores" or "Stores") by the dozens, using and displaying copies and derivative works of URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works to sell imitation versions of Plaintiff's signature product to unknowing customers, and/or making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use of infringing products to unknowing consumers. Plaintiff is and continues to be harmed, the consuming public is misled and confused, and Defendants earn substantial profits from their infringing activities.

5. Defendant Internet Stores share unique identifiers, such as similar design elements of the unauthorized products offered for sale and, on information and belief, these similarities suggest that Defendant Internet Stores share common manufacturing sources, thus establishing that Defendants' infringing operations arise out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants have gone to great lengths to avoid liability by concealing both their identities as well as the full scope and interworking of their infringing operation—including changing the names of their Stores multiple times, opening new Stores, helping their friends open Stores, and making subtle changes to their products. Plaintiff has been forced to file this action to combat Defendants' willful infringement of Plaintiff's copyrighted works and patented design and to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing knockoff products over the Internet. Because of Defendant's actions, Plaintiff has been and continues to be irreparably damaged through consumer confusion and through its loss of its lawful patent rights to exclude


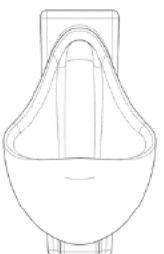
others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing its patented design. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

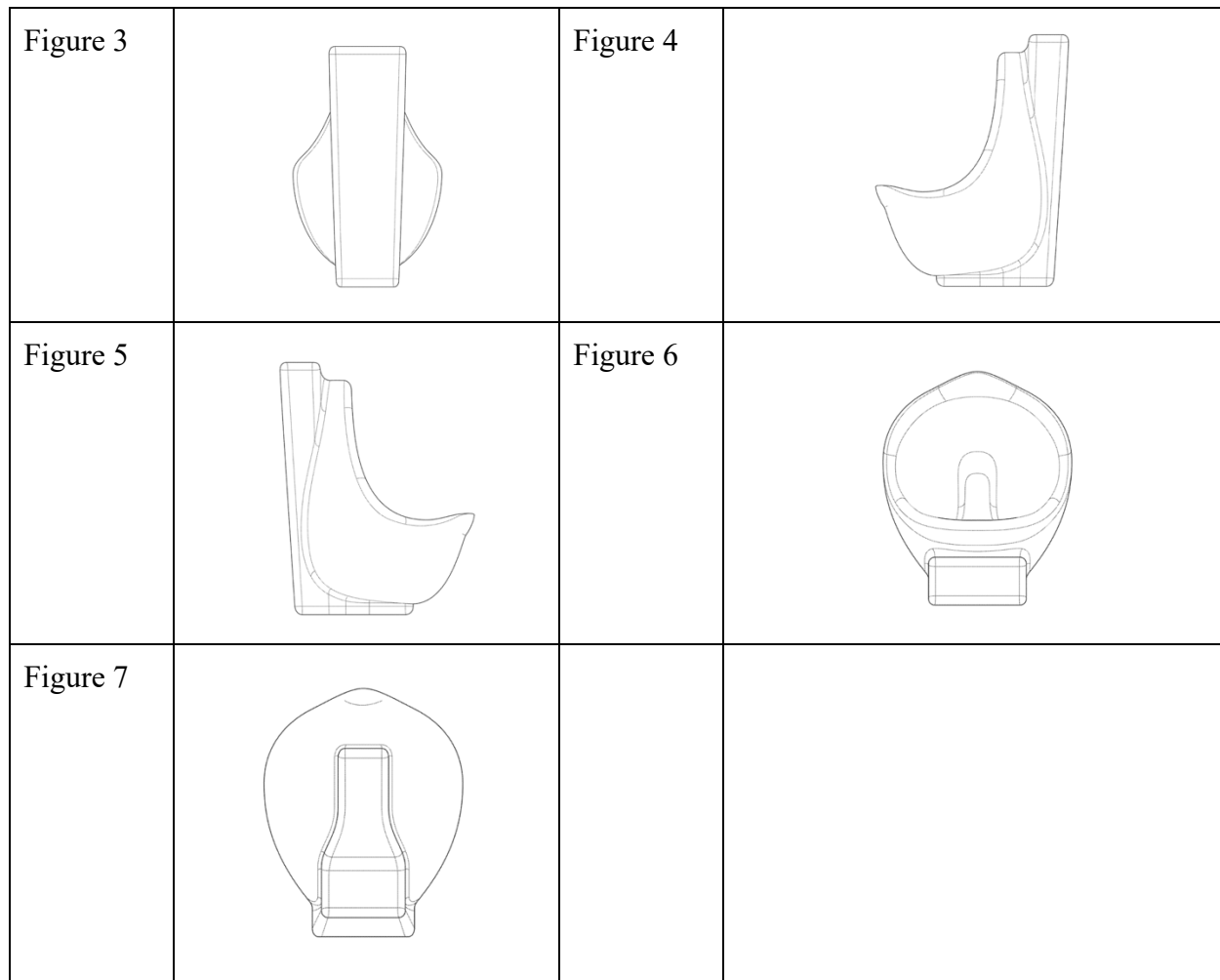
III. THE PARTIES

Fairly Odd Treasures, LLC

6. Plaintiff is a North Carolina limited liability company and is the creator and seller of URINAL SHOT GLASSES novelty gifts (“URINAL SHOT GLASSES Products”) designed as novelty shot glasses that hold customer’s drink of choice. Plaintiff sells these products through its URINAL SHOT GLASSES brand, which allows consumers to purchase the genuine products through the company’s Amazon storefront.

7. URINAL SHOT GLASSES Products are known for their distinctive patented design. Shot glasses that use this design are associated with the quality and innovation that the public has come to expect from URINAL SHOT GLASSES products. Plaintiff uses this design in connection with its URINAL SHOT GLASSES branded products, including, but not limited to, the following patented design:

Patent Number: US D749,364		Issue Date: February 16, 2016	
CLAIM			
Figure 1		Figure 2	



8. Plaintiff is the lawful assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and to Patent Numbers US D749,364. The '364 patent was lawfully issued on February 16, 2016, with the named inventor Eric Herbert. Upon information and belief, Defendants have persisted in infringing Plaintiff's patented design after the grant date of the design patent.

9. Plaintiff is also the owner of a copyright registration (U.S. Reg. No. VA0002431436), The registration information for URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works and copies of the corresponding images are shown in **Exhibit 1** attached hereto. Plaintiff uses the URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works in connection with advertising and demonstrating the URINAL SHOT

GLASSES Products. Upon information and belief, Defendants have persisted in infringing Plaintiff's copyrights after the effective date of the copyright registrations.

10. Since their first publication, URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works have been used to sell URINAL SHOT GLASSES Products. Plaintiff's products and its accompanying copyrighted works have been the subject of substantial and continuous marketing and promotion by Plaintiff throughout the United States.

11. Among the exclusive rights granted to Plaintiff under the U.S. Copyright Act are the exclusive rights to reproduce, distribute, and display URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works to the public. Plaintiff has never granted authorization to Defendants to use Plaintiff's copyrighted works to advertise, market, or promote unauthorized goods.

12. Since Plaintiff first launched its URINAL SHOT GLASSES branded products, which are available through its Amazon storefront,¹ Plaintiff has been and continues to heavily market and promote its unique products using its federally registered works on its website, social media, and advertisements. Its website and social media feature original content, reviews, and testimonials for URINAL SHOT GLASSES Products.

13. Plaintiff is the manufacturer, distributor, and retailer of URINAL SHOT GLASSES Products. The Company is engaged in the business of distributing and retailing its high-quality novelty shot glasses within the Northern District of Illinois. Defendants' sales of the knockoff products by using Plaintiff's copyrighted works and patented design in violation of Plaintiff's intellectual property rights are irreparably damaging Plaintiff.

¹ <https://www.amazon.com/Fairly-Odd-Novelties-Urinal-Glasses/dp/B00PO82N58/>

Defendants

14. Defendants are individuals and entities who, upon information and belief, reside in the People's Republic of China or other foreign jurisdictions. Defendants conduct business throughout the United States, including within the State of Illinois and in this Judicial District, through the operation of fully interactive commercial websites or Defendant Internet Stores in various online commercial marketplaces. Each Defendant targets the United States, including Illinois, and has offered to sell and, on information and belief, has sold and continues to sell knockoff products to consumers within the United States, including Illinois and this Judicial District, with Plaintiff's copyrighted works and patented design.

15. Defendants are an interrelated group of infringers who create numerous Defendant Internet Stores and design these stores to appear to be selling genuine URINAL SHOT GLASSES Products by unlawfully using Plaintiff's copyrighted works and patented design, while they actually sell inferior imitations of Plaintiff's URINAL SHOT GLASSES Products. Defendant Internet Stores share unique identifiers, such as common design elements, the same or similar knockoff products that they offer for sale, similar product descriptions, the same or substantially similar shopping cart platforms, accepted payment methods, and check-out methods, lack of contact information, and identically or similarly priced products and volume sale discounts. As such, Defendant Internet Stores establish a logical relationship between them and suggest that Defendants' illegal operations arise out of the same transaction or occurrence. The tactics used by Defendants to conceal their identities and the full scope of their infringing operation make it virtually impossible for Plaintiff to learn the precise scope and the exact interworking of their network. If Defendants provide additional credible information regarding their identities, Plaintiff will take appropriate steps to amend the Complaint.

IV. DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

16. The success of Plaintiff's products has resulted in significant infringement and counterfeiting. Consequently, Plaintiff has identified numerous marketplace listings on e-commerce platforms such as, but not limited to, AliExpress and Walmart, which includes at least Defendant Internet Stores that have been offering for sale, completing sales, or shipping illegal products to consumers in this Judicial District and throughout the United States. Defendants have persisted in creating Defendant Aliases. E-commerce sales, including e-commerce internet stores like those of Defendants, have resulted in a sharp increase in the shipment of unauthorized products into the United States. *See Exhibit 2* [1-3], U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *Intellectual Property Rights Seizure Statistics, Fiscal Year 2024*. According to Customs and Border Patrol's ("CBP") report, from Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 to FY 2024, the total number of goods seized for IPR violations has more than doubled. In addition to seizure, CBP executed 99,959 alternative enforcement actions, such as abandonment and destruction. *Id.* China and Hong Kong are consistently the top two for IPR seizures. In FY 2024, seizures from China and Hong Kong accounted for approximately 90% of the total quantity seized. *Id.* The vast majority of IPR seizures continue to take place within the express consignment and mail shipping methods. In FY 2024, 97% of IPR seizures in the cargo environment occurred in the de minimis shipments. *Id.* Counterfeit and pirated products account for billions of dollars in economic losses, resulting in tens of thousands of lost jobs for legitimate businesses and broader economic losses, including lost tax revenue.

17. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times hereto, Defendants in this action have had full knowledge of Plaintiff's ownership of the URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works and Design, including its exclusive right to use and license such intellectual property and the associated

goodwill. Defendant Internet Stores use the same pictures to advertise their infringing products that Plaintiff uses on its website and social media, sowing further confusion among potential purchasers.

18. Defendants have purposefully directed some portion of their infringing activities towards consumers in this District through advertisement with Plaintiff's copyrighted works as well as through offer to sell, sale, or shipment of knockoff goods associated with infringing works into the State.

19. Defendants directly engaged in unfair competition with Plaintiff by advertising, offering for sale, or selling goods bearing or using unauthorized reproductions or derivatives of Plaintiff's copyrighted works to consumers within the United States and this District through their internet-based e-commerce stores.

20. Infringers, such as Defendants here, are typically in communication with each other. They regularly participate in QQ.com chat rooms and communicate through websites such as sellerdefense.cn, kaidianyo.com, and kuajingvs.com, where they discuss tactics for operating multiple accounts, evading detection, pending litigation, and potential new lawsuits.

21. Defendants take advantage of the anonymity provided by the internet, which allows them to evade enforcement efforts to combat infringement. For example, infringers take advantage of the fact that marketplace platforms do not adequately subject new sellers to verification and confirmation of their identities, allowing Defendants to "routinely use false or inaccurate names and addresses when registering with these Internet platforms." See **Exhibit 3** [1-4], Daniel C.K. Chow, *Alibaba, Amazon, and Counterfeiting in the Age of the Internet*, 41 NW. J. INT'L. L. & BUS. 24 (2020). Additionally, "Internet commerce platforms create bureaucratic or technical hurdles in helping brand owners to locate or identify sources of counterfeits and counterfeiters." *Id.* at 25.

Therefore, with the absence of regulation, Defendants may and do garner sales from Illinois residents by setting up and operating e-commerce internet stores that target United States consumers using one or more aliases, offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois, accept payment in U.S. dollars, and, on information and belief, have sold knockoff products to residents of Illinois.

22. Defendants go to great lengths to conceal their identities by using multiple fictitious names and addresses to register and operate their massive network of Defendant Internet Stores. Other Defendant domain names often use privacy services that conceal the owners' identities and contact information. Upon information and belief, Defendants regularly create new websites and online marketplace accounts on various platforms by using the identities listed in Amended Schedule A of this Complaint, as well as other unknown fictitious names and addresses. Such Defendant Internet Store registration patterns are one of the many common tactics used by Defendants to conceal their identities, the full scope and interworking of their massive infringing operation, and to avoid being shut down.

23. The unauthorized products advertised and for sale in the Defendant Internet Stores bear similarities and indicia of being related to one another, suggesting that the knockoff products are manufactured by and come from a common source and that, upon information and belief, Defendants are interrelated.

24. Upon information and belief, Defendants are an interrelated group of infringers working in active concert to knowingly and willfully manufacture, import, distribute, offer for sale, and sell infringing products in the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Plaintiff, have jointly and severally, knowingly and willfully, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported into the United States

for subsequent resale or use products that directly and/or indirectly infringe URINAL SHOT GLASSES Design. Each e-commerce store operating under a seller alias offers shipping to the United States, including Illinois, and, on information and belief, each Defendant has sold infringing products in the United States and Illinois over the internet.

25. Defendants' infringement of the URINAL SHOT GLASSES Design in making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use of the infringing products was willful.

26. Defendants, without authorization or license from Plaintiff, knowingly and willfully used and continue to use the URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works in connection with the advertisement, offer for sale, and sale of the knockoff products, through, *inter alia*, the internet. The knockoff products are not URINAL SHOT GLASSES branded products of the Plaintiff. Plaintiff did not manufacture, inspect, or package the knockoff products and did not approve the knockoff products for sale or distribution. Each of Defendant Internet Stores offers shipping to the United States, including Illinois, and, on information and belief, each Defendant has sold knockoff products into the United States, including Illinois.

27. Defendants' use of URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works in connection with the advertising, distribution, offer for sale, and sale of knockoff products, including the sale of knockoff products into Illinois, is likely to cause and has caused confusion, mistake, and deception by and among consumers and is irreparably harming Plaintiff.

28. Upon information and belief, Defendants will continue to register or acquire listings for the purpose of selling knockoff products that infringe upon URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works and Design unless preliminarily and permanently enjoined. As such, Plaintiff also seeks to disable

domain names owned by Defendants that are the means by which Defendants could continue to infringe Plaintiff's intellectual property.

COUNT I

INFRINGEMENT OF UNITED STATES DESIGN PATENT (35 U.S.C. § 271)

29. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 28.

30. Plaintiff is the lawful assignee of all right, title, and interest in the URINAL SHOT GLASSES Design. *See **Exhibit 1***.

31. Defendants are making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use infringing products that infringe the ornamental design claimed in the Plaintiff's design patent either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

32. Defendants have been and are infringing Plaintiff's design patent by making, using, selling, or offering for sale in the United States, or importing into the United States, including within this judicial district, the accused products in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

33. Defendants have infringed Plaintiff's design patent through the aforesaid acts and will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court. Defendants' wrongful conduct has caused Plaintiff to suffer irreparable harm resulting from the loss of its lawful patent rights to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing the patented design. Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283.

34. Defendants have infringed Plaintiff's design patent because, in the eye of an ordinary observer, giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, the ornamental design of Plaintiff's design patent and the overall design features of Defendants' products are substantially the same, if not identical, with resemblance such as to deceive an ordinary observer, including to

deceive such observer to purchase an infringing product supposing it to be Plaintiff's product protected by Plaintiff's design patent.

35. Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, including Defendants' profits pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 289. Plaintiff is entitled to recover any other damages that are appropriate pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT II

COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT (17 U.S.C. § 501(a))

36. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 35.

37. Plaintiff's works have significant value and have been produced and created at considerable expense. Plaintiff is the owner of each original work, and all works at issue have been registered with the U.S. Copyright Office. *See* **Exhibit 1**.

38. Plaintiff, at all relevant times, has been the holder of the pertinent exclusive rights infringed by Defendants, as alleged hereunder, including, but not limited to, the Plaintiff's copyrighted works, including derivative works.

39. Upon information and belief, Defendants had access to the works through Plaintiff's normal business activities. After accessing Plaintiff's works, Defendants wrongfully created copies of the Plaintiff's copyrighted works without Plaintiff's consent and engaged in acts of widespread infringement through publishing and distributing the Plaintiff's works via websites and online markets in connection with the marketing of their knockoff products.

40. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants further infringed Plaintiff's copyrights by making or causing to be made derivative works from Plaintiff's works by producing and distributing reproductions without Plaintiff's permission.

41. Defendants, without the permission or consent of Plaintiff, have published online infringing derivative works of Plaintiff's works. Defendants have violated Plaintiff's exclusive rights of reproduction and distribution. Defendants' actions constitute an infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive rights protected under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

42. Further, as a direct result of the acts of copyright infringement, Defendants have obtained direct and indirect profits they would not have otherwise realized but for their infringement of the copyrighted Plaintiff's works. Plaintiff is entitled to disgorgement of Defendants' profits directly and indirectly attributable to their infringement of Plaintiff's works.

43. The foregoing acts of infringement constitute a collective enterprise of shared, overlapping facts, and have been willful, intentional, and in disregard of and with indifference to the rights of Plaintiff.

44. As a result of Defendants' infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive rights under its copyrights, Plaintiff is entitled to relief pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504, and to recovery of its costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

45. The conduct of Defendants is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, will continue to cause Plaintiff great and irreparable injury that cannot fully be compensated or measured in money. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 502-503, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants from further infringing Plaintiff's copyrights and ordering that Defendants destroy all unauthorized copies. Defendants' copies, digital files, and other embodiments of Plaintiff's copyrighted works from which copies can be reproduced should be impounded and forfeited to Plaintiff as instruments of infringement, and all knockoff copies created by Defendants should be impounded and forfeited to Plaintiff, under 17 U.S.C. § 503.

COUNT III

FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN (15 U.S.C. § 1125)

46. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 45.

47. By manufacturing, importing, exporting, advertising, marketing, promoting, distributing, displaying, offering for sale, selling, and/or otherwise dealing in the knockoff products, Defendants have offered and shipped goods in interstate commerce.

48. Likewise, by manufacturing, importing, exporting, advertising, marketing, promoting, distributing, displaying, offering for sale, selling, and/or otherwise dealing in the knockoff products, Defendants have and continue to trade on the extensive goodwill of Plaintiff to induce customers to purchase an imitation version of Plaintiff's products, thereby directly competing with Plaintiff. Such conduct has permitted and will continue to permit Defendants to make substantial sales and profits based on the goodwill and reputation of Plaintiff, which Plaintiff has amassed through its lengthy nationwide marketing, advertising, sales, and cumulative consumer recognition.

49. By using Plaintiff's copyrighted works in connection with advertising, marketing, promotion, distribution, display, offering for sale, sale, and/or otherwise dealing in imitation versions of Plaintiff's products, Defendants have created and are creating a likelihood of confusion, mistake, and deception among the public as to the affiliation, connection, or association with Plaintiff or the origin, sponsorship, or approval of such products.

50. Defendants knew or, by the exercise of reasonable care, should have known that their past, current, and continuing advertising, marketing, promotion, distribution, display, offering for sale, sale and/or otherwise dealing in the knockoff goods with URINAL SHOT

GLASSES Works has and will continue to cause confusion and mistake or to deceive purchasers, users, and the public.

51. Defendants' false designation of origin and misrepresentation of fact as to the origin and/or sponsorship of the knockoff product to the public is a willful violation of Section 43 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125.

52. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful actions, Plaintiff has been and will continue to be deprived of substantial sales of its genuine products.

53. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law and, if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the goodwill of its brand.

COUNT IV

VIOLATION OF ILLINOIS UNIFORM DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT (815 ILCS § 510/2)

54. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 53.

55. Defendants have engaged in acts violating Illinois law including, but not limited to, causing likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding as to the source of their goods, causing a likelihood of confusion and/or misunderstanding as to an affiliation, connection, or association with Plaintiff representing that their products have Plaintiff's approval when they do not, and engaging in other conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding among the public.

56. Defendants knew, or by the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that their past, current, and continuing advertising, marketing, promotion, display, and/or otherwise dealing with URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works has and will continue to cause confusion and mistake, or deceive purchasers, users, and the public.

57. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law, and Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiff to suffer damage to its reputation and goodwill. Unless enjoined by this Court, Plaintiff will suffer future irreparable harm as a direct result of Defendants' unlawful activities.

COUNT V

CIVIL CONSPIRACY

58. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 57.

59. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants knowingly and voluntarily entered into a scheme and agreement to engage in a combination of unlawful acts and misconduct including, without limitation, a concerted and collaborated effort to maintain the distribution, marketing, advertising, shipping, offer for sale, or sale of knockoff products in violation of the Illinois Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, 815 ILCS § 510, et seq.

60. The intent, purpose, and objective of the conspiracy and the underlying combination of unlawful acts and misconduct committed by the Defendants was to undermine Plaintiff and its business by unfairly competing against it as described above.

61. Defendants each understood and accepted the foregoing scheme and agreed to do their respective part, to further accomplish the foregoing intent, purpose, and objective. Thus, by entering the conspiracy, each Defendant has deliberately, willfully, and maliciously permitted, encouraged, and/or induced all the foregoing unlawful acts and misconduct.

62. As a direct and proximate cause of the unlawful acts and misconduct undertaken by each Defendant in furtherance of the conspiracy, Plaintiff has sustained, and unless each Defendant is restrained and enjoined, will continue to sustain severe, immediate, and irreparable harm, damage, and injury for which Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- A. That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, employees, attorneys, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:
 - i. making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use any products not authorized by Plaintiff and that include any reproduction, copy or colorable imitation of the design claimed in URINAL SHOT GLASSES Design;
 - ii. aiding, abetting, contributing to, or otherwise assisting anyone in infringing upon URINAL SHOT GLASSES Design; and
 - iii. effecting assignments or transfers, forming new entities or associations or utilizing any other device for the purpose of circumventing or otherwise avoiding the prohibitions set forth in Subparagraphs (a) and (b); and
- B. Entry of an Order that, upon Plaintiff's request, those with notice of the injunction, including, without limitation, any online marketplace platforms such as AliExpress and Walmart; payment processors such as: PayPal, Stripe, Payoneer, and LianLian; social media platforms such as: Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok, YouTube, LinkedIn, and Twitter; Internet search engines such as Google, Bing, and Yahoo; webhosts for the Defendants Domain Names; and domain name registrars shall disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of goods that infringe the ornamental design claimed in URINAL SHOT GLASSES Design;

- C. That Plaintiff be awarded such damages as it shall prove at trial against Defendants that are adequate to compensate Plaintiff for Defendants' infringement of Plaintiff's design patents, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by the Defendants, together with interest and costs, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- D. That the amount of damages awarded to Plaintiff to compensate Plaintiff for infringement of URINAL SHOT GLASSES Design be increased by three times the amount thereof, as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- E. In the alternative, that Plaintiff be awarded complete accounting of all revenue and profits realized by Defendants from Defendants' infringement of URINAL SHOT GLASSES Design, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 289;
- F. That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, employees, attorneys, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under, or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:
 - i. using URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works or any reproductions, copies, or colorable imitations thereof in any manner with the distribution, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, or sale of any product that is not an authorized URINAL SHOT GLASSES Product or is not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works;
 - ii. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product or not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff and approved by Plaintiff for sale under URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works;
 - iii. further infringing URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works and damaging Plaintiff's goodwill;

- iv. shipping, delivering, holding for sale, transferring, or otherwise moving, storing, distributing, returning, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold or offered for sale, and which directly use URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works, and which are derived from Plaintiff's copyrights in URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works; and
 - v. using, linking to, transferring, selling, exercising control over, or otherwise owning the Defendant Internet Stores, or any other online marketplace account that is being used to sell products or inventory not authorized by Plaintiff which are derived from Plaintiff's copyrights in URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works; and
- G. Entry of an Order that, upon Plaintiff's request, those in privity with Defendants and those with notice of the injunction, including any online marketplaces such as: AliExpress and Walmart; payment processors such as: PayPal, Stripe, Payoneer, and LianLian; social media platforms such as: Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok, YouTube, LinkedIn, and Twitter; Internet search engines such as Google, Bing, and Yahoo; webhosts for the Defendants Domain Names; and domain name registrars, that are provided with notice of the injunction, cease facilitating access to any or all webstores through which Defendants engage in the sale of knockoff products using the Plaintiff's copyrights; shall:
 - i. disable and cease providing services for any accounts through which Defendants engage in the sale of products not authorized by Plaintiff which reproduce URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works or are derived from URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works, including any accounts associated with the Defendants listed on Amended Schedule A;

- ii. disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of products not authorized by Plaintiff which are derived from URINAL SHOT GLASSES Works; and
 - iii. take all steps necessary to prevent links to the Defendant accounts identified on Amended Schedule A from displaying in search results, including, but not limited to, removing links to the Defendant accounts from any search index; and
 - H. For Judgment in favor of Plaintiff against Defendants that they have: a) willfully infringed Plaintiff's rights in its federally registered copyrights pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §501; and b) otherwise injured the business reputation and business of Plaintiff by Defendants' acts and conduct set forth in this Complaint;
 - I. For Judgment in favor of Plaintiff against Defendants for actual damages or statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504, at the election of Plaintiff, in an amount to be determined at trial;
 - J. In the alternative, that Plaintiff be awarded statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504(c)(2) of \$150,000 for each and every use of Plaintiff's copyrighted works;
 - K. That Plaintiff be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and,
 - L. That Plaintiff be awarded any and all other relief that this Court deems equitable and just.
- Plaintiff demands trial by jury as to all causes of action so triable.

Dated: May 22, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ James E. Judge

Zareefa B. Flener (IL Bar No. 6281397)
James E. Judge (IL Bar No. 6243206)
Ying Chen (IL Bar No. 6346961)
Flener IP Law, LLC
77 West Washington Street, Suite 800
Chicago, Illinois 60602
(312) 724-8874
jjudge@fleneriplaw.com